

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1810.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

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February 13, 1810.

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By SAMUEL WILSON,

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A SERMON
ON REGENERATION,
WITH AN
APOLOGY AND AN ADDRESS
To the Synod of Kentucky;
TOGETHER WITH
AN APPENDIX.

BY T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A. B. V. D. M.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BRADFORD'S KENTUCKY
ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1810;
CONTAINING,

The Lunations, Conjunctions and Eclip-
ses; judgment of the weather; re-
markable days and nights, together
with useful tables and recipes, and a
great variety of entertaining pieces, in
prose, and verse.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
PRICE 12 1/2 CENTS,

TWO SHORT CATECHISMS,
(DOCTRINAL & HISTORICAL.)
Designed for the religious instruction of Chil-
dren in some of the most remarkable facts
recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, and in
the first principles of the Christian Religion.
BY JOHN ANDREWS.

Jessamine County, to wit.

Taken up by James Arvine, liv-
ing on the waters of Little Hickman, near the
mouth of Paint Lick Creek, one Yellow Bay
Mare, 13 1/2 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, a
white ring round the left hind leg near the pas-
ture joint, a small star, appraised to 20 dollars
this 7th December, 1809.

W. N. Potts.

Fayette County, to wit.

Taken up by John Bobb, living
near Lexington, a Brown Mare, four years old
next spring, 15 hands high, sway back, and hip
shot, not branded, appraised to 30 dollars. Also
one Iron Gray Filly, 2 years old last spring, 13
hands high, appraised to 20 dollars. Given un-
der my hand this 28th December, 1809.

John H. Morton.

Montgomery County.

Taken up by William Balden,
archer's mill, on the waters of Lulibegund,
one Gray Mare about 14 hands high, about 4
years old, some saddle spots, two small white
spots on the near side of her neck, no brands to
be seen, appraised to 27 dollars.

Joseph Simpson.

13th December, 1809.
Taken up by William Johnston,
living in Nicholas county, on the Limestone
road, about ten miles from the Lower Blue
Licks, and three miles from Millersburg, one
Bay Mare, supposed to be three years old last
spring, branded on the near buttock and shoul-
der with a heart—appraised to forty dollars.
Also one dark bay Horse Colt, supposed to be
one year old last spring, with a star in his
forehead and three white feet—appraised to
twelve dollars and posted before me this 8th day
of January, 1810.

Luke Towler, J. P. N. C.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS

WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Mont-
gomery Circuit Court.
March 13, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette,
Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper
corner house of the row fronting the south east
end of the Court House, at Lexington.

JOSEPH HAMILTON WAVEISS, Attor-
ney, will resume his practice—He resides in
Lexington. All letters to him must be post-
paid. Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.
March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY

Has resumed the practice of Medicine in
Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at
the Kentucky Hotel.
March 12th, 1810. tf.

WOOL FACTORY.

DANIEL BRADFORD being about to com-
mence the Carding and Spinning of Wool, will
give Cash for any quantity of that article, deliv-
ered in Lexington.

He wishes to employ a man who understands
the above business, to whom the highest wages
will be given.
tf Lexington, March 13, 1810.

All those indebted to the subscriber, either
by bond, note, or book account, are earnestly
requested to come forward and settle the same
before the 25th of next April. All those who
do not avail themselves of this notice need ex-
pect no further indulgence: the subscriber hav-
ing quit business wants to close all his accounts.
tf. GEORGE ANDERSON.

Madison Hemp and Flax Spinning Company.
THE President and Directors hereby appoint
Wednesday the 28th day of March, at eleven
o'clock in the morning, for the Stockholders to
meet at the house of Wm. Satterwhite, in the
town of Lexington, to elect a President and
two Directors, and other officers of the Compa-
ny aforesaid, and to do such other business as
may be deemed necessary.

W. MACBEAN, President.
March 13, 1810. 3t

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels
Stone Coals,
delivered at this place—apply to
Cutbert Banks.
Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

Doctor James Overton

WILL practice PHYSIC in Lexington and
its neighbourhood; he keeps his shop on Main
street, nearly opposite the court house; where
he has for sale an extensive stock of
GENUINE MEDICINES,
together with a complete assortment of SUR-
GEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the
latest and most approved models.

Taken up by Andrew Scott of
of Fayette county, on the waters of David's
fork of Elkhorn near Troutman's mill, a dark
brown filly, three years old next spring, sup-
posed to be thirteen hands and a half high, not
docked nor branded, some few white hairs
in her forehead, rather lighter about her mouth
and nose—appraised at fifteen dollars.
January 16th, 1810. Leonard Young, J. P.

Taken up by Meryman B. Curd,
in Jessamine county, near Curd's ferry, a BAY
HORSE, about eight years old, about 14 hands
three inches high, star and snip in the forehead,
appraised to 35 dollars. Certified by me this
23d November, 1809.

John Hawkins.

Taken up by Timothy Marker,
living in Scott county, on south Elkhorn, one
BAY MARE, about eight years old, fifteen
hands high, the near hind foot white, a dim star
in her forehead, a natural pacer, appraised to
55 dollars.

Lewis Nuckols, j. p. S. c.
January 12th, 1810.

Taken up by Nathaniel Drake,
living in Jessamine county, a bay MARE, about
18 years old, with a star and snip, about 13 1/2
hands high, the off hind foot white, no brands,
has had the festula, appraised to 10 dollars. Giv-
en under my hand the 6th day of December,
1809.

John Lowry, j. p.

Taken up by Absalom Corn living
in Montgomery county, on the waters of
Somerset, a SORREL MARE, about six years
old next spring, about 14 hands high, has a star
in the forehead, and small snip, some white
hairs in her mane near the shoulders, her right
hind foot white, and she has on a small bell,
with a leather collar fastened an iron buckle
the bell has a small piece out of it, at the lower
end, appraised to 30 dollars.

J. Payne, J. P. M. C.
March 6th, 1810

Taken up by Danl. T. Vaughen
living on the waters of Pig willow creek, 9
miles from Falmouth, a BAY HORSE, ten years
old, fourteen hands and a half high, the near
hind foot part white, long tail, much marked
with the saddle and portmantau and pad, shod
all round, branded with a hart, appraised to 45
dollars, before me this 9th day of October, 1809.

John Forcyth, j. p. P. c.

Jessamine County.
Taken up by Byrd Prewitt of
of said county living at Black's station, a bay
HORSE, with some white hairs in his face (snip
on his nose) white hind feet, the right
hind foot ring boned, supposed to be 7
or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, shod be-
fore, appraised to \$ 35 before me,
John Metcalf, j. p. J. c.
December 10th, 1809.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To prescribe the mode in which application shall
be made for the purchase of land at the several
land offices; and for the relief of Joab Gar-
ret.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That from and after the
first day of June next, every person making ap-
plication at any of the land offices of the Uni-
ted States, for the purchase at private sale of a
tract of land, shall produce to the register, a
memorandum in writing, describing the tract
which he shall enter by the proper number of
the sections, half sections, or quarter (as the
case may be) and for the township and range,
subscribing his name thereto; which memo-
randum the register shall file and preserve in
his office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Joab
Garret shall be permitted to withdraw his en-
try, made on the second day of September one
thousand eight hundred and seven, at the land
office at Vincennes, from the north west quar-
ter section, number two, township number seven,
south range number seven west; and the mo-
ney paid by him on the said entry shall be pla-
ced to his credit on any purchase he shall, or
may have made of public land in the same dis-
trict.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of
the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
February, 24 1810—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Further to provide for the refugees from the Brit-
ish provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, and
for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America,
in Congress assembled, That all persons hav-
ing claims under the resolutions of Congress, pas-
sed the twenty third day of April, one thousand
seven hundred and eighty-three, and the thir-
teenth of April, one thousand seven hundred
and eighty-five, as refugees from the British
provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, shall
transmit to the war office, within two years af-
ter the passing of this act, a just and true ac-
count of their claims to the bounty of Con-
gress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no other
person shall be entitled to the benefits of the
provision of this act, than those of the follow-
ing descriptions, or their widows and heirs,
viz. First, those heads of families and single
persons, not members of any such families, who
were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid,
prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand
seven hundred and seventy-six, and who aban-
doned their settlements, in consequence of
having given aid to the united colonies or states,
in the revolutionary war, against Great Britain,
or with intention to give such aid, and contin-
ued in the United States, or in their service dur-
ing the said war, and did not return to reside
in the dominions of the king of Great Britain,
prior to the twenty-fifth day of November,
one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.
Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such per-
sons as were actually residents as aforesaid,
who abandoned their settlements as aforesaid,
and died within the United States, or in their ser-
vice during the said war; and thirdly, all per-
sons who were members of families at the
time of their coming into the United States, and
who during the war entered into their service.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the
proof of the several circumstances necessary to
entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act,
may be taken before a judge of the supreme or
district court of the United States, or a judge of
the supreme or superior court, or the first jus-
tice or first judge of the court of common pleas,
or the county court of any state.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That at the
expiration of fifteen months from and after the
passage of this act, and from time to time there-
after, it shall be the duty of the secretary of
the department of war, to lay such evidence of
claims as he may have received before the secre-
tary and comptroller of the treasury, with them
proceed to examine the testimony, and give
their judgment, what quantity of land ought
to be allowed to the individual claimants, in
proportion to the degree of their respective ser-
vices, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence
of their attachment to the cause of the United
States; allowing to those of the first class a
quantity not exceeding one thousand acres, and
to the last class a quantity not exceeding one
hundred, making such intermediate classes, as
the resolutions aforesaid and distributive justice
may in their judgement require, and make a
report thereof to Congress. And in case any
such claimant, shall have sustained such losses
and sufferings, or performed such services
for the United States, that he cannot justly be
classed in any one general class, a separate re-
port shall be made of his circumstances, to-
gether with the quantity of land that ought to
be allowed him, having reference to the forego-
ing ratio; Provided, That in considering what
compensation ought to be made by virtue of this
act, all grants, except military grants, which
may have been made by the United States or
individual states, shall be considered at the
just value thereof, at the time the same were
made respectively, either in whole or in part, as
the case may be, a satisfaction to those who
may have received the same: Provided also,
That no claim under this law, shall be assigna-
ble, until after report made to Congress as aforesaid,
and until the said lands be granted to the
persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all
claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress,
which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, with-
in the time by this act limited shall forever
thereafter be barred: Provided, That no patent
shall be issued to any person who may hereafter
establish his claim under the said act, until he
produce satisfactory evidence to the Secretary of
the Treasury, that he is at the time then being,
a resident within the United States.

J. B. VARNUM Speaker of
the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON, Vice presi-
dent of the United States, and President
of the Senate.
February 24, 1810. APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To kiss or not to kiss—
That is the question!

We hope the following sermon on kis-
sing extracted from the Ticker will prove
acceptable to those ladies who may relish
the antiquity of a custom, fashioned by
the name of Jacob and Rachel. Beau
Jacob enjoyed a liberty from Rachel which
the buckram spruceness of modern belles
would liken and sometimes swoon at the
bare idea of indulging. But it does not
appear from ancient history that Rachel
knew the refinement of denying what her
inclination prompted her to grant, nor
would it seem that Jacob appreciated the
gratification in a less degree, because there
was no difficulty in enjoying it.—The la-
dy was pleased with the gentle pressure of
her lips, and she despised the affection
which would assume an air of displeasure,
when in fact she was delighted.

We earnestly recommend to the female
world the imitation of behaviour so mar-
ked by honest and natural simplicity as
that of Rachel. Then may not the beau-
ty of kissing lose its attractions to those
who fear, in the hurry of action, to dis-
compose their drefs, or interrupt the regu-
larity of their countenances. What-
ever else may be laid upon this interesting
theme, will be found in the eloquent ser-
mon below.—FED. REP.

COMMENTS.

ON THE MEANS, DUTY AND HAPPINESS OF
KISSING.

"JACOB KISSED RACHEL."

Genesis, 29th chap.—v. 11.

To prove that Jacob did not incur the
least guilt by this interesting act, I have
combined the testimonies of the scriptures
& the most unanimous opinion of the most
learned interpreters of the passage, which
I have selected for the subject of the fol-
lowing comments.

Multitudes of men, since the days of the
illustrious patriarch, have done the same,
and been like him, as absolutely free from
sinning. The voices of all ages has not
merely confirmed the rectitude of the
practice, but emphatically recommend the
imitation of it, to posterity.—Much does
it therefore redound to the honor of the
present century, and to the natives of this
country in particular, that in this agree-
able pursuit, instead of ever deviating from
the pious paths of our ancestors, they
have improved to such a degree upon the
example, that future ages, however well
disposed to bear obediently in their remem-
brance to captivate a lesson, will find it
difficult to surpass them in their adherence
to this engaging virtue. May we con-
stantly persevere in fervent efforts to de-
serve this character, indefatigably per-
forming so essential and so exquisite a
branch of our local duty.

In the discussion of this important point,
I propose,

First—To consider the meaning of the
words "Jacob kissed Rachel."

Secondly—To enforce the fullest sub-
mission to the charming precepts which it
conveys; and

Lastly—To show how frequently, and
in what different senses it has been press-
ed on our most serious and liveliest consid-
eration, by inspired writers.

First then, as to the meaning of the
words "Jacob kissed Rachel"—The verb
to kiss, the substantive a kiss, the partici-
ple kissing and the phrase KISSED, signify
generally a simple salute. The kissing
described in the text, falls under the same
description; it was a mere contact of the
lips, accompanied by, perhaps a partial,
perhaps a mutual smacking. This will
appear by an examination of the context.
We learn that Jacob departed from the
house of his father, upon a journey to the
land of the people of the East for the pur-
pose of receiving a wife, beautiful and
meritorious as he deserved. This expedi-
tion was difficult, momentous and in-
teresting. On the result of it depended
his bliss or misery. The partner of his
nuptial bed might either cover it with
piercing thorns or with a kind and con-
stant hand shew it over with unfading
wreaths of roses. After a tedious pil-
grimage (if the expressions be allowable)
he arrived at Padan Aram, in Syria, a
country which seemed for various reasons
the peculiar favorite of Heaven. In one
of the green valleys of the fertile region
he met the young and lovely Rachel. In-
fostigated by the propensity of his nature,
and the power of her personal attractions,
he flew to her, and in the energetic lan-
guage of the text, kissed her. What
man not cursed by a detestable abhorrence
of her sex, could refrain from taking (or
at least willing to take) the same liberty.
Fair and inviting was the opportunity,
and it is difficult to decide, whether the
cold temperament of him who could re-
sist it, ought most excite the pity or incur
contempt.

It is not proved that Rachel either re-
sisted, or even objected against this free-
dom from a stranger. We may venture
therefore to determine that the salutatio-
nary principles, regarding which the learned,
so prone to controversy, and so notorious
for a discordancy of sentiments, that wo-
men and especially maidens, (such at this
period we must consider Rachel) did never
from the creation of the world to the
present hour, conceive a mortal antipathy
to a kiss from an admirer, glowing with
all the manly allurements of youth, comeli-
ness and vigour. But no readiness to
take offence, no spark of momentary re-
sentment, no flashes of transient anger,
were raised within her breast by the ten-
der familiarity of Jacob. She received it
as the welcome preface of a fonder intima-

cy, which terminated in a prosperous
marriage. Thus as in the days of yore,
kissing is generally the forerunner of closer
connections, which sometimes have
led to uncorrupted matrimony, but which
has often with a faithless step been known
to start aside from the fascinating object
to which the male lover declared that it
was ultimately tending. Thrice fortu-
nate are they, who, unalterably attentive
to the hallowed mandate which proceeds
from nature, and speaks with soft yet in-
surmountable persuasions to every son and
daughter of the universe, can truly ex-
claim, "We have not laboured in vain;
we have not suffered the flower of our
age to drop withering from the stalk; we
possess the commendation of our own con-
sciences and the esteem of our friends,
in addition to which enviable felicities
our children shall rise up and call us
blessed."

Having thus briefly considered the im-
port of the words "Jacob kissed Rachel,"
I shall secondly endeavour to fix upon your
mind the actual expediency of implicitly
submitting to the cordial precepts which
it inculcates. Whatsoever nature inclines
to do, the fame not being prohibited by
any positive law, divine or human, it al-
luredly befores us to execute. But on
this occasion the injunction presents it-
self with an aspect so winning and so en-
lightened, that we cannot hesitate to re-
gard it, as at once national and extratic.
Let the infensible beings of the mafcu-
line gender, (if such unfortunately there
are) examine their inward feelings, and
declare whether they would not conceive
it difficult totally to resist the temptations
of lips like those of Rachel: a fragrance
equal to the odours of an April morn-
ing, issuing from their vermilioned surface,
to render them not the least captivating of
that almost divine assemblage of features,
in which Jacob doubtless perceived the
spotless index of the milder virtues, in-
variably throughout their lucid progress, by
the bell and consequently the most servile
qualities of a female understanding. I
can venture to affirm that the majority
of beings, who compose the masculine
clafs of this world are a compound of ma-
terials too sublime, too effervescent, too
luxuriously prone to the participation of
of the fair indulgence, not to enjoy by
the warm magic of an elevated imagina-
tion these scenes of reciprocal endear-
ments as having passed between Jacob
and Rachel. "He kissed her; he lifted
up his voice and wept."—In sorrow?
No! from an excess of transport. The
joy which overflowed the heart, ran pul-
sating from the delighted eyes dropping a
tributary tear upon the snowy bosom of
the enchanting object of this enviable
yet just emotion.

From the case of Jacob, it is not errone-
ous, but highly requisite to infer that his
behaviour at this interview with Rachel
should be taken so long as the world ex-
ists, for a pattern by all who may have
the advantage of standing in a similar predi-
cament.

Let this admonition remain deeply en-
graven on the tablets of our memory.—As
we are bound to carry it into the most ex-
tensive practice, whenever the least oc-
casion may occur, may we become in-
spired with a spirit of emulation, and strive
during so delectable a task, to bear away
the glorious palm of pre-eminence.

S—F—

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Yesterday all the king's ministers, in full
drefs, paid their respects to the Persian
Ambassador. By the circumstance of his
majesty's not coming to town yesterday,
his Excellency cannot stir out of doors;
as by the etiquette of his high and lofty
court, he must not show himself abroad un-
til he has delivered his credentials to his
majesty at his court.—The ceremony is to
take place on Wednesday next, the 26th
instant, when his excellency will take his
formal entry to the Queen's Palace, with
Eastern splendour.

The Persian Ambassador is a person
of a most noble and dignified deportment.
He is handsome and elegant. He has a
family which is not considered large, of
only sixty-three children; but it is consid-
ered as a mark of peculiar good fortune,
even in Persia, that he had six children
born to him on one and the same day.

ROYAL CRIM. CON.

Copy of a letter from Copenhagen, of
November 4, received by the Gotten-
burg mail.

"Since my last letter to you, an in-
trigue of a curious nature has been dis-
covered. The hereditary Prince of
Denmark who was married to a daugh-
ter of the Duke of Mecklenburg, was
called from home by military duties.
He had scarcely been gone three days
when it was discovered that a French-
man of the name of Dupuis, who was a
ballad master, and also had been cho-
sen to instruct the Princess in singing,
had been perceived going into her apart-
ments at a late hour in the night. A
guard was placed to watch his return,
and at four in the morning he was seen
leaving the Princess's bed room.

"An express was immediately dis-
patched to the Prince, to make him ac-
quainted with the circumstance, and on
examining the Princess, she confessed her
guilt.

"Dupuis was instantly sent under an
escort to Lubeck, never to return to
Denmark, under pain of death. The
Princess has since been sent to Altona.
Messengers have been dispatched to all
quarters, to apprise her relations of her

conduct and a divorce is expected to take place.

"This same Dupuis was some years ago in the Swedish service; but his conduct was so infamous that he was also banished from that country."

The late president Witherspoon was a man of considerable humour, as well as of learning and piety, and possessed a happy talent of instructing in his own peculiar way. Assembling his pupils on a certain day, he addressed them, in his Scottish dialect, after the following manner:

"Young Gentlemen, it is probable that in the course of your lives ye will be often called to speak in public; some from the pulpit, and some at the bar. It therefore becomes my duty to give ye a few words, by way of advice, on that important subject. I shall comprise the whole of my discourse under two heads, and shall be very brief upon both. In the first place, take care that ye never begin to speak, till ye have something to say, and, secondly, be sure to leave off as soon as ye have done."

Reflections of the Prince de Ligne.

Did the blood of heroes or even the blood of gods flow in your veins, unless glory keeps you in a state of continual intoxication, do not range yourself under its banners. Do not say that you like your profession; if you are contented to express yourself thus coolly about it, embrace another. Perhaps you serve without reproach, you understand some of the principles of the art; very well! You are a handcraftsman. You will arrive at a certain point, but you are not an artist. Place the art of war above others, love it with passion; yet passion is the word. If you are not a soldier in your dreams, if you do not devour military books and plans, if you do not kiss the footsteps of old soldiers, if you do not weep at the recital of the battles they fought, if you are not ardently desirous of witnessing an engagement, and if you are not ashamed of not having yet seen one, hasten to cast off a coat which you dishonor. If the evolutions of a single battalion do not enchant you, if you do not feel the wish of being every where, if you have absences of mind, if you do not tremble lest the rain should prevent your manoeuvring with your regiment, resign your situation to a young man who is mad with enthusiasm for the art of Maurice and Eugene, who is persuaded that to acquit ourselves tolerably well we must do three times more than our duty. Woe to lakewarm soldiers! Let them return to the bosom of their families! Let not that importunate crowd of degrading beings who are constantly soliciting unmerited favors, prevent old soldiers from displaying their honorable scars before their sovereign! They ought not to step at court over those who were before them in the field. True consideration belongs to the truly brave, and not to those who, pretending to serve, rob the true soldiers of their rewards.

In short, to be a soldier, the head must be inflamed with enthusiasm, the heart electrified with honor, the eye must beam with the fire of victory, and the soul be exalted by the honorable decorations of glory. I hope I shall be forgiven if the exaltation of my soul, which is perhaps a little too great at this moment, has betrayed me into something like a declamation.

FORTITUDE AND PRESENCE OF MIND.

A striking example of fortitude, and presence of mind, was exhibited a few days since, by a gentleman and a young lady, in passing the Cayuga lake, in the state of N. York. The circumstances were as follow.—BOST. PAL.

Mr. William Tappan, of Geneva, set out on a journey to Boston in the stage with his little daughter, about 4 years old. In crossing the lake on the ice, he committed his child to the care of Miss Vredenburg, a lady of about 15 years of age, of a very respectable family at Seneca Falls, who remained in the sleigh; the other passengers considering the passage dangerous, chusing to walk at a distance. As Mr. Tappan was holding up the hind part of the sleigh, it broke through the ice, & that with the horses were instantly under water. Mr. Tappan swam to where the ice would bear him, and looking back he saw Miss Vredenburg holding up his child above water, who with a surprising composure of mind, and unexpressed disinterestedness, exclaimed—"For God's sake, Mr. Tappan, save your child, for we are both drowning together."

Mr. T. plunged in again, received the child from her hands, and was fortunate enough to place it in safety on the ice. He then returned and took the young lady, who was quietly waiting up to her neck in water, standing up to her neck in water, standing upon the upper part of the sinking sleigh, and swam with her again to a place of safety. All this time she never uttered a sigh or complaint; but suffered Mr. Tappan to take hold of her in the most advantageous manner for swimming, and deliberately avoided grasping him with her hands which she was sensible might prove fatal to them both. The result was, that under providence, the fortitude and presence of mind of these two persons, was the means of saving three souls from a watery grave. It may be observed at the same time, that the weather was so excessively cold that their clothes were immediately stiffened with ice.

R. M. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

On the Bill introduced by Mr. Macon, for regulating Commercial Intercourse with foreign nations.

MR. SPEAKER,

I shall not apologise for the remarks I am about to make, altho' the discharge of other duties has prevented me from arranging or condensing my thoughts as I could wish. The opposition to this bill has been remarkable, at least in one feature, its variety. We have been entertained with the importance of manufactures, and the duties of this house to encourage them, and then the conclusion seemed to be drawn that we should vote against this bill. To this I can say that no individual of this nation can be more anxious than I am to encourage and promote manufactures, by which our dependence on foreign nations will be destroyed and our independence more easily maintained.—Sofar from obstructing the progress of manufactures, every principle of the bill fosters and protects them.—Others have described the calamities of war with much feeling, and have given it as their opinion that this bill would involve us in a war with either France or Great Britain, or with both powers.—To this I answer, if this was to follow, we have had just cause of war with both nations, and the calamities could not be much greater than those which have been wantonly inflicted on us without any provocation or effectual resistance on our part. But this measure is neither war nor cause of war, nor will it more necessarily produce it than any other honorable exercise of our rightly powers. 2dly Others have recited the wrongs of France and England in the language of patriotic indignation, at which I have been delighted and interested to see such a spirit of freedom warm their bosoms, and then the conclusion has been drawn that this bill is submission. 3dly. It is not in opposition to any measure of resistance that has been mentioned, or which can be mentioned; it is not inconsistent with granting letters of marque and reprisal, nor with taking the Canadas, nor with the recal of our ministers, nor with any other measure of effectual and honorable resistance, nor does it paralyze or weaken any way the energies of the nation. Where I am known I believe none will doubt my readiness to go to war both with France and Great Britain, rather than submit longer to their depredations and insults.—I have never had any other sentiments since the attack on the Chesapeake. Let those who object to this submission, introduce their plan of resistance, and then we shall see who are willing to vindicate the honor and dignity of the nation. But some who oppose this bill have laid on the table another plan for regulating our commerce—others say we had as well attempt to controul the elements as commerce—that the merchants should be permitted to go where and how they please without restraint—in answer to this I state that the merchants have had too much influence in the conflict already, they have done much to embarrass the government in the first instance, and 2dly, they have invited foreign nations to continue their depredations by this infamous conduct. I mean that class of merchants who have opposed the measures of the Union and bid defiance to our authority by violating the laws, and now refuse to fight for their country or make resistance against foreign enemies; and I am unwilling for any set of men to influence my conduct when they are governed by such sordid and selfish views—those whose affections are drawn from this country, and can say well done and long live the United States, so long as our neutral character gave them advantages over the subjects of other nations, and then claim protection under the British Navy after our neutral rights have been disregarded by that power. If such men are now dissatisfied let them go and secure allegiance to the British ministry and become British subjects.—The plain English to this objection amounts to this, let the merchants dictate and govern the people of the United States, and they will be satisfied, or sell the independence of this nation for gold.—Others say it will be worse than the embargo, by retaliation from Great Britain in excluding our vessels—that it will be a perfect non-intercourse and we shall be deprived of British manufactures. In answer to this I state, that a conviction on my mind that this state of things would be produced, would alone furnish sufficient argument for me to vote for the bill—I wish to see a complete non-intercourse produced, and British fabrics excluded until Great Britain shall do us justice.—What would England lose by this state of things? She would lose that under which she could not support herself twelve months. Others say many will be the evils of this bill.—This argument would put down human institutions—the most perfect system of the penal code might be objected to upon the possibility or even probability that in some cases the guilty might escape punishment or the innocent might suffer.—Let the nation understand us.—It is a very plain question, it is a question regulating our commerce—it is a navigation act upon our exports and imports;—it is this or nothing. As great Britain and France are waging continual war upon us, the question arises, will you pass this bill by which you exclude the British navy and the French privateers, also British and French armed merchant vessels from our ports and waters, or will you permit British and French armed vessels and also the merchantmen to come in and go out as they please, enjoying the hospitality of our people.—I hope not.—I hope if we can do nothing more we will exclude France and England from the hospitality and protection of our waters, and their merchants from commercial rights.—I hope this nation never will agree to abandon the rights of a free people—war before dishonor.—The question is between this bill and the non intercourse which will expire at the end of the session, which shall we prefer? Or whether this bill or national disgrace.—The non-intercourse has been abandoned by all; no proposition has been made to enforce it. In fact it cannot be enforced, and it would require almost as many men & as much money to enforce it even at home as to carry on war with Great Britain.—The object of the non-intercourse was to

exclude French and English goods and products. Those who have opposed this bill have confessed that the non-intercourse is worse than nothing—French and English goods have not been excluded—but we have them in quantity almost without diminution and in price much enhanced. Very well; what is the price of our own products?—the market glutted and what we sell is at a reduced price. This law has been evaded in the most shameful manner by the most infamous part of the community! The coasting vessels which go to foreign markets, evade the penalty by selling ship and cargo and leaving the crew in a foreign land. By smuggling thro' the Canadas it has been violated. The non-intercourse has given Great Britain the monopoly of our trade by interchanging British goods in the provinces of Spain, &c for the products of the U. States. More than 100 British vessels are now at Amelia Island in sight of Georgia taking off cotton; and who would be so mean as to sneak to Amelia Island and sacrifice property and principle to enrich our deadly enemies and ultimately to ruin ourselves? This non-intercourse has also lessened our revenue without injuring our enemies, and it has enriched the unprincipled part of the traders to the injury of the honest merchant and farmer. I have certain intelligence that insurances can be obtained in New York and elsewhere against the penalties of the non-intercourse as to Great Britain. This is too degrading to the human character. And a member has stated on this floor, that he did not believe that the President had the right of reviving the non-intercourse as to G. Britain, and there was no legal non-intercourse at this time. I was astonished there should be a difference of opinion upon a subject so plain and one which was necessary to our neutrality. See the law upon this subject; there can be but one construction—the president was authorized to do a ministerial act, to suspend the non-intercourse as to France or G. Britain if they should so modify their orders and decrees as not to injure our neutral commerce. The British ministry promised on a certain day such modification should take place. The president by proclamation made this promise known. But on the day promised G. Britain refused to make such a change.—The non-intercourse therefore never was suspended because the condition alone upon which such a power could be exercised never did take place—but some men affect to believe that they will—this non-intercourse was a substitute for the embargo and the fatal moment when that measure was abandoned a majority refused to go to war and these are the fruits of it. I shall not hesitate therefore to vote for the bill—a bill which excludes British and French armed and unarmed vessels from our waters, which gives the whole of our trade to our shipping, a bill whose provisions can be carried into effect without difficulty, which will bring money to our treasury while it injures our enemies.—It is said that our shipping has had the carrying of our own produce, granted. But from what cause did that advantage arise—not the difference of duty upon foreign bottoms and our own vessels; no, it originated from the advantages of our neutral character. Other nations and our own citizens preferred shipments in American navigation, because their property was protected under our neutral flag—not so at this time—those advantages have been destroyed by the injustice of foreign nations, and we must assist our citizens by the aid of our laws—this is not submission—far from it—it is a system in defence of the English orders and French decrees—therefore we have tried experiments in the non-intercourse and the embargo. They have failed to coerce our enemies and they in some measure prevented a collision with foreign enemies. By the non-intercourse we are told not to go to England, so said the French decrees—we are told not to go to France—so said the British orders in council—and when complaints were made against those two rival powers, gentlemen say we will not go to war for captures, when the vessels were violating our laws.—This bill excludes British and French from trading with us and we permit our citizens to go where they please under certain regulations—now when a vessel is bound to France in defiance of English orders and the British should make a capture—the question will be brought home to every member, will you submit to these depredations or grant letters of marque and reprisal & authorize our merchants to defend themselves against capture? If a vessel should be taken by a French privateer going to England in defiance of French decrees the same question would be presented—so far from this measure being submission it is a defiance of the orders of England and the decrees of France, and I wish to defy those powers. I fear them not.—If G. B. should retaliate by excluding our vessels, then a complete non-intercourse will take place—if she should retaliate by additional duties, then we shall use less of her manufactures and our commerce will be thrown into different channels to her injury and not to that of the United States.—I have been mortified that on this occasion some gentlemen have estimated our resources as inadequate for the purposes of war, or that the people would not support a war in defence of our independence.—I believe neither—our resources are adequate to the maintenance of our rights, our honor and our independence, and the people are as willing and more so than we are to risk war rather than submit longer.—I have been particularly gratified with the sentiments of my friend, (General Desha) We coincide in sentiment. Let strong measures be introduced, we shall not differ in opinion. I have only to regret that upon the merits of this particular bill we differ in our votes.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Fayette county, South Elkhorn, a negro fellow named JOE, about 5 feet eight inches high, well made, limps a little when he walks. I will give any person Ten dollars, that will bring him home to me, or Twelve dollars if they will put him in Lexington jail.

ELIJAH CARTELL.

March 22d, 1810.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back!"
LEXINGTON, MARCH 27, 1810.

ERRATUM of the Press. In H. Clay's letter to the Editor, in the last Gazette, for official read *in* official letter.

The examination of the Students in the Transylvania University, will commence on Monday the second of April, and will be continued from day to day until it is finished. Friends to literature are respectfully invited to attend the examination.—The Students will deliver orations in the afternoon of each day, during the examination.

[PAID FOR]
TO HIS CHIEFSTAFF RED JACKET, AND HIS FRIEND PHILO.

GENTLEMEN,
I understand what was meant by the word "Father-Inquisitor"—I never thought it had any reference to any denomination of Preachers; but it was pointed at a club (lately so called) that never had an existence anywhere, but in the pericranium of Philo and Red-Jacket. Philo, in his first challenge, addresses himself to six Tormentors of the inquisitorial order. By this he gives much more importance to the publication of Nov. 28, (signed Theophilus) than the author ever thought it deserved. Philo and Red Jacket must be warriors; indeed, of unequalled bravery, to challenge to combat six Tormentors, with the triumphant exclamation, that neither Philo nor Red-Jacket fear them! But if there should be any latent sensations of fear lurking in the breasts of either, I now inform them, that they have not that formidable number to combat with, which their affrighted imaginations have figured to them. Theophilus stands alone without an auxiliary. But in what character am I to view Philo?—On the 6th of March he bears a son, who as soon as he is born into the world, appears to be the true descendant of Mars, invulnerable as Achilles, breathing defiance, and sounding the war-whoop of extermination.—But lo! in eight days he conceives yet again, and bears another son, and calls his name Peace. Now which of the two sons of the prolific Philo am I to attend to? He may go on to conceive and bear an host of bantlings, as opposite in their nature as the two first.

As Philo has been wilfully the aggressor, contrary to his professed principles, I am at a loss to know what confidence I ought to place in his character. I may subject myself, and many of my professed friends, to be tantalized, and insulted by Philo, as the American government has been by the perfidious court of Britain, who disregard all treaties however solemn.

But charity prompts me to think better things of Philo, and induces me to take better notice of his offer of Peace. I think with Philo, that good men oft times fall into error by not following the christian advice to admonish their brethren in secret of their faults; likewise, I agree with him, that all christians, however much they may differ in non-essentials, ought to view each other as brethren. But Philo will here permit me to point out a radical and very essential difference betwixt his sentiments (as delivered in his comments on the talk between the Missionary and Red-Jacket) and the true spirit of christianity. When the first Missionaries were sent out by the great head of the Church, they were commanded to preach the Gospel to every creature; saying, he that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned; and again into whatsoever city or house ye enter, say peace be to that city or house, and if they receive you, your peace shall remain with them; but if they receive you not, you shall shake off the very dust from your feet as a testimony against them.

Now let us try Mr. Crem's conduct to Red-Jacket by this standard.—He was sent to Red-Jacket with the offer of life and salvation through a crucified Saviour's speaking peace to him, and through him, (as a chief,) to every wigwam in his nation. Did Red-Jacket receive him? no! he, on the contrary, refused the offered boon with contempt; alleging that the religion of his fathers was superior to that offered by the Missionary; but nevertheless offered the hand of fellowship. Mr. Crem refused to accept it, being determined not to give up so radical a point, in this important negotiation. For this Crem is condemned by Philo, and branded with the epithet of Bigot. Philo asks who was the christian; the Missionary or the Heathen? Bigot is a word always in the mouths of those men who wish to bring revealed truth on a par, or below natural religion. If Philo thinks, that Crem ought to have compromised with Red-Jacket, he and I differ as wide as light is from darkness—for I hold that the religion of the heathens is darkness and the revealed is light; and those two opposites cannot admit of fellowship; and if Philo is of a contrary opinion, and believes that nature can teach him, all that is necessary for him to know, I cannot see why he should pretend to christianity at all. It has been said as the truth that the religion of nature is atheism.

When Philo calls me a bigot, I think he has mistaken my character altogether. My ideas of religion do not consist in the particular creed of any party or sectary, but in the knowledge of the true GOD, as he is revealed to us in the Scriptures of the old and new Testaments.—The bigot is one whose ideas of religion consist in a particular mode of external deportment, a particular slang of words, [peculiar to himself and the party to which he belongs] who must have a crown to his hat exactly suited to the dimensions of his skull, and in the width of the brim will zealously contend for the 16th part of a barley-corn; whose coat must be precisely of such a cut and quality; for just such a one had Paul, when he stood before king Agrippa; not one title of these peculiarities will he relinquish; but with all the condescension and politeness of a Chesterfield, will give up the fundamentals of christianity. This character I call a bigot. I am not anxious to contend with Philo any further, as he has expressed a willingness to bury the war hatchet; and I am willing to be at peace with him, and allow him to suck at the hind teat of old dame nature, as long as he lives, provided he does not spit her dirty spume in the faces of those who are accustomed to regale themselves on more substantial and wholesome fare.

THEOPHILUS.

* If it had not been for the missionary plan of promulgating the Gospel, what might have been the situation of Philo at this day? Instead of his exhibiting in his card the peaceful doctrines thereof to the world, and shining as the luminary of western politicians, he might be a druid in Britain, sitting under some ancient oak, offering up devout prayers and praises to his misdeeds.

From the Orleans Gazette.

We have been much pleased on reading the defence of Capt. Winfield Scott, who was late-

ly tried at Fort Dearborn, by a general court-martial, on certain charges preferred by Dr. William Upshaw. This defence carries with it throughout evident marks of a strong and independent mind. The reasoning of Captain Scott is cogent, and his style and manner liable to few exceptions. He seems to be one among the many respectable officers attached to the army who have not been blinded by the fine rhodomantade of the general.

In endeavouring to substantiate the fact that Wilkinson was a liar and a scoundrel, which was one of the charges alleged against him, Capt. Scott speaks in the following bold and fearless strain.

"I have then, incontrovertibly shown, that I was Capt. Bankhead's senior officer: That Gen. Wilkinson from circumstances proved, must have been apprised of the fact; That nevertheless he placed Capt. B. over me; and lastly, That, he most certainly died, in saying, such was the practice at Carlisle.—Having established this point, the Court will not be so fastidious in law, or in logic, as to deny the term "scoundrel," may pass in the way of appertenance, or corollary."

And again:—"I am not about to disgust the court with the nauseous detail of his (Wilkinson's) treasuries and machinations. I will not anticipate the thunders which are in preparation elsewhere. The red bolt of vengeance, hurled by an indignant people, is as terrible to the guilty conscience, as the lightning of heaven when love frowns in anger and rides upon the storm."

We would willingly lay Capt. Scott's defence before our readers, only for its length.—However, we are pleased to hear that the trial of the case is printing at Natchez, when the public may be gratified with a perusal of the captain's address to the court, which is well worth reading.

Patents.—In the year 1790 the General Government issued 3 patents; 1791, 33; 1792, 11; 1793, 20; 1794, 22; 1795, 12; 1796, 44; 1797, 51; 1798, 28; 1799, 42; 1800, 41; 1801, 44; 1802, 61; 1803, 97; 1804, 84; 1805, 53; 1806, 80; 1807, 95; 1808, 158; 1809, two hundred and nineteen! Whole number 1208. The fee for each patent is \$30, total amount of dollars 36,180.

Extract.—I asked what was most admired in the patent office here as ingenious and useful? He said "the cotton planters thought the gin the farmers the threshing machine, the manufacturers the spinning machine, and the machine that by water will weave several webs at once, the black-smiths the nail-making machines—those who live on head waters the steam boats, the ladies the patent beds, and the cradle, &c.

NEWS.

DANISH DECREE.

COPENHAGEN, December 20.
As it has been represented and proved to us that many infringements of our edict of the 23d March last, have lately taken place under American colors by the introduction through such means into our kingdom of British goods and American produce; and as it is contrary to the said provisions of the said edict, that such introduction should be made, we do, therefore, with the assistance of our council, & hereby order, that inspectors be appointed at the different ports of the territories of Zealand, for the examination of the inferior officers of our customs nominated to prevent such introduction, that if any fraud or corruption be discovered to have been committed by them, the same may be made known to us.

Given at our royal palace, at Copenhagen this 19th day of December, 1809.

NEW-YORK, March 11.

The ship Atlantic left Cadiz on the 20th of Jan. By her we learn verbally, that a battle was fought the beginning of Jan. in which the Spanish army was defeated by the French. That a large French army was approaching Andalusia; That the Supreme Junta had ordered apartments at Cadiz where they were expected about the first of February. That the Spanish ships of war at Cadiz were bending tail, and in other respects preparing for sea.

It was reported at Cadiz that there was a serious insurrection in the fourth of France, that the leaders of it had foisted, marshal Massena to become their commander in chief; and that this state of things was communicated to lord Collingwood, probably for the purpose of soliciting his aid in furthering their views.

Captain Field informs the editors of the N. York Gazette, that Gen. Canlas was at Algieras on the 21st Jan. again to take the command of the Spanish army.

Capt. Potter who left Carthage on the 6th of January, informs that a French army from Madrid was hourly expected at Carthage, and that the patriotic troops were prepared to give them battle. Market in Cadiz dull; flour 9 to 10 dollars; rice, 4 50; pork 15; beef 12; tobacco 10; pipe staves 180 to 170, in great demand.

Extract of a letter dated Tonningen, Jan. 8.
"A number of well informed people here are of opinion, that Holstein and Sleswick will shortly be ceded by Denmark to France; this opinion has been strengthened by an article in the Copenhagen Court Gazette that at the request of Napoleon the two dukedoms were immediately to be measured and maps drafted by French and Danish Engineers."

BALTIMORE, March 12.

Arrived below, schooner Victory, Watkins from London, 52 days, ballast to Robert K. Lowry. Capt. W. sailed from London Jan. 14, and has dispatches from Mr. Pinckney to our government. The Victory was boarded in the channel by an English frigate and treated very politely. Capt. W. furnished the capt. of the frigate with some of his latest London papers. He seemed to regret very much the situation of affairs between England and America.

Capt. W. has brought London papers to the 11th January. Their contents have been anticipated by those received by the packet.

The Victory had been defined for Hamburg, but was carried into England, and paying heavy costs. The captain who offered 181. per ton, to make false papers, and go to the continent with an English cargo. He failed out of the Thames in company with about 25 vessels, one-third of them American, all bound to the continent—upwards of two thirds, it was estimated, of the vessels engaged in this illicit trade escaped detection, and it was supposed that 1500 were then employed.

Extracts of letters from an intelligent American gentleman at Gijon, to a merchant in Marblehead.

January 5. Intelligence has been received here by a launch from St. Antonio, which place she left the 1st inst. that France has declared war against the U. S. and that in consequence all the American vessels have been embargoed to the eastward of this.

January 9. Since the above, I have seen a letter from a respectable house at St. Sebastians, dated Dec. 30, and two from Bilbao, of Dec. 31, and Jan. 1, all of which mentioned, that France had declared war against the U. S. and that the American vessels had been embargoed by order of the Emperor. Several other circumstances tend to corroborate this intelligence. Still in my opinion, it wants confirmation. From all the information I have been able to collect, there appears no doubt but the American vessels have been detained.

January 14. An express has just arrived here from St. Andoro. It left there on the 6th inst. A letter says, that the Emperor has ordered a general embargo at the ports below here, and issued a decree prohibiting the introduction of goods into Biscay, from this and other ports occupied by the patriots. I have still some doubts of a French declaration of war against America.

NEW-YORK, March 7.

We do not find in our file of English papers, that the following manly address to the king from the Livery of London had been permitted to be presented to his majesty. In consequence the Lord Mayor held a common hall, at which a number of very spirited resolutions were passed. The Lord Mayor informed the Livery that the remembrancer had called at the Secretary of State's office with the address, and an intimation that it was intended to present it on the 1st day. The next day he was told that it must be left at the Secretary of State's office, to be presented (as was usual with all addresses except those from the Universities and the Corporation of London) by him to his majesty. On the 1st day the Lord Mayor told the Secretary of State, that he then had the address in his pocket and wished to present it. The Secretary said it was best to give it to him and he would save the Lord Mayor all further trouble. To which his Lordship replied, that he would not consent to present it to any one except the king in person; and that it was the wish of both himself and the sheriffs to do it in any way which would save his majesty most trouble. The Secretary said the king's pleasure had been already taken & expressed as to the mode of presenting it. One of the Sheriffs then demanded an audience of his majesty, which the Secretary replied could not be granted, except upon some special and expressed reason; and that no audience could be granted on a subject upon which his majesty had already expressed his pleasure.

CITY ADDRESS.
TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and dutiful Address and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign! We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, most humbly approach your majesty at this awful crisis, to exercise a duty no less painful than imperious. It is to represent with humility to your majesty the deplorable situation of public affairs, that we have again approached your royal person.

Attached to your majesty's illustrious house from affection and from duty, we should ill demonstrate the sincerity of your loyalty, were we to conceal from our majesty that it is not amongst the least considerable of our grievances that attempts should have been made to brand your majesty's faithful subjects with disaffection to your person and government, whenever they have exercised their indubitable right to complain of gross abuses in the state, or to attribute the disgraceful failures of expensive and calamitous enterprises to the ignorance and incapability of those who either planned or executed them, as if infallibility were the appendage of office and belongs of right to those who may be called in your majesty's councils.

With equal grief and indignation we have seen the disastrous result of various expeditions in which your majesty's armies have been unhappily engaged, and which most forcibly mark the disgraceful imbecility of those distracted countries, which have so scandalously lavished the blood and treasure of a patient, loyal, and burthened people.

Towards the close of the preceding year your faithful citizens humbly expressed to your majesty their deep concern and disappointment at the disgraceful convention at Cintra; but we have yet to deplore that due and efficient enquiry has not been made into the disgraceful transaction.

It is equally painful to call to your majesty's recollection the melancholy fate of a second army assembled within the Peninsula under the gallant commander Sir John Moore; ignorant alike of the state and disposition of the Spaniards, and the force and designs of the enemy, this army being sent to the interior of Spain, was in imminent danger of being captured; in this critical emergency, and state of agonising perplexity abandoned to his own resources, this hapless but meritorious officer at length discovered that they had no safety but in flight; with the loss of his ammunition, horses, specie, and baggage, and harassed and assailed on all sides, he secured the retreat of his gallant followers by the sacrifice of his own invaluable life.

Deriving no benefit from experience, a third well appointed army, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, was hurried into the interior of Spain, alike ignorant of the force and movements of the enemy and where after an unprofitable display of British valor, and a dreadful slaughter, this army, like the former, was compelled to seek its safety by a precipitate retreat before (what we were led to believe) a vanquished foe, leaving thousands of our sick and wounded countrymen in the hands of the enemy. This loss, like others, has passed without inquiry, and as if impunity had placed the servants of the crown above the reach of justice, your majesty has been advised to confer titles of honorable distinction on the General who had thus exhibited a rash and ostentatious display of unprofitable bravery.

After these multiplied errors, and in defiance of reiterated experience we have seen another expedition, yet more expensive, more disgraceful and more calamitous than the former—This armament, delayed until the fate of Austria was decided, landed on the unwholesome shores of the Scheldt, where after an unaccountable state of inaction, thousands of our brave soldiers have miserably and ingloriously perished by pestilence, privation and disease, without having accomplished one national object. On such an expedition planned and conducted by a minister, who it is now known had been pronounced unfit for his office by his colleagues; an expedition that touches all minds with shame, and fills all hearts with agony, it is too painful to dilate.

We cannot refrain from representing to your majesty, that while the affairs of the nation have been so shamefully mismanaged abroad, the most scandalous waste, profusion, and mismanagement have prevailed at home and your majesty's confidential advisers, destitute of all those qualities essential to good government, and regardless alike of the sufferings of the people, and of the honor of their Sovereign; and insensible, or indifferent, to the surrounding dangers and the impending fate of the country, have been engaged in the most disgraceful squabbles, intrigues and cabals, that ever degraded the councils of any nation; and which cannot but be as disreputable to your majesty's government, as they are ruinous and dishonorable to the country.

While we disclaim all interest in the views of contending parties, from a firm conviction that we cannot look for a reformation in the abuses of the state, from any person or parties interested in the preservation of them, we cannot but express our ardent hope that your majesty will be more fortunate in the choice of the men to whom you may hereafter confide the conduct of affairs; and that your councils will be no longer embarrassed, nor the country insulted and dishonored, by those disgraceful occurrences which while they have exposed us to the ridicule of surrounding nations, embolden the enemy to look forward with confidence to the subjugation of a nation so distracted in her councils, and so improvidently governed.

That, while we forbear enumerating a long train of internal grievances, we cannot but attribute such a series of failures and disasters to the abuses and corruptions of the state, and the consequent want of a constitutional control over the public expenditures, and the servants of the crown whereby the responsibility of ministers appears to exist only in name.

We therefore humbly pray your majesty will be graciously pleased to assure your loyal and affectionate people, that the object to which their wishes are directed, is neither to be abandoned or eluded, and that your majesty will be pleased to institute a rigid, impartial, and general inquiry into those great national misfortunes; into the plans upon which these expeditions were undertaken; and into the conduct of the commanders to whom they were entrusted.

Signed by order,
HENRY WOODTHORP.

CONGRESS

IN SENATE.

Monday, March 12. The bill to prevent the issuing of sea letters, except to certain vessels, was read a third time as amended, and passed.

MR. LEIB'S RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Leib remarked that he had submitted the resolutions upon the table to the Senate under a conviction that the honor and interests of the nation required such a course of measures. He believed that it was time to have done with trifling with a war of words, and with what had been

termed gasconade; that the cup of expedients had been drained to the last dregs, and that a new mode of warfare became indispensable to vindicate our honor and assert our rights. His impressions were, that a determined attitude alone could rescue us from the oppressor's wrong, awaken a sense of justice, or lead to that necessary alternative which an injured nation is sometimes obliged to resort to, to avoid greater calamity.

He said, that he was no friend to war, that peace was the first wish of his heart; but that he could not consent to preserve it by a prostitution of the attributes of freemen. Insult, robbery and murder cried aloud for justice or for vengeance, and duty required of him the aid of his feeble efforts to rescue the nation from degradation.

He remarked, that the resolutions were directed against one of the belligerents only, and he would assign his reasons for the discrimination, and why he had selected G. Britain for their object. It had been admitted that we had a right to choose our enemy, and G. Britain was selected;

Because she was first in the career of maritime despotism, and had exercised it with unrelenting severity;

Because she stands alone in the impressment of our citizens, and dooms them to ignominious punishment, or compels them to fight her battles;

Because the national honor had been vitally wounded in the attack upon our flag; and,

Because she has heaped outrage upon aggression, and has imbrued her hands in the innocent blood of our citizens.

Since the resolutions were offered, he further remarked, the aspect of things seemed to be somewhat varied, and a hope is entertained, from the advices received, that a change of attitude may be rendered unnecessary, and that under present circumstances such change is inexpedient and may prove injurious. However sceptical he might be on this subject, he had no wish to embarrass the administration in its negotiations; but on the contrary he wished to give full scope to any efforts for an amicable adjustment of our differences. He wished not to throw in a cloud to intercept that glimpse which was supposed to be breaking in upon us. His enemies, he said, were national, and would cease with the cause of excitement. Under these impressions, and in deference to political as well as personal friends, to whose opinions he was always ready to render a willing homage, he said, that he would withdraw the resolutions, reserving to himself the right to renew them under other circumstances.

H. OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 12.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Newton stated that he had been unanimously directed by the committee, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of War on the state of the army of the U. S. to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee to whom has been referred the report of the Secretary of War, made in obedience to a resolution of the House of the 22d of January, 1810, be instructed to enquire into the cause or causes of the great mortality in that detachment of the army of the U. States ordered for the defence of New-Orleans, and that the committee be authorised to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was agreed to without opposition.

MARCH 15.

COMMERCIAL BILL.

Mr. Macon made the following report, which was ordered to be printed: "The conferees on the part of the two Houses on the disagreeing votes on the bill 'respecting commercial intercourse between the U. S. and Great Britain and France and for other purposes' have met, and those on the part of the House of Representatives report, That they have met the conferees on the part of the Senate, and that they have not agreed on any modification of the bill, nor have either agreed to recede.

"The conferees on the part of the Senate made a proposition to insert, in the room of the sections stricken out, the following: 'Be it further enacted, that the President of the United States be & he hereby is authorised to employ the public armed vessels of the United States in conveying the merchant vessels of the United States, wholly owned by a citizen or citizens thereof and laden with cargoes wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and to issue instructions which shall be conformable to the laws and usages of nations, for the government of the ships which may be employed in conveying such merchant vessels.' To which the conferees on the part of the House disagreed.

"The conferees on the part of the house of Representatives made the following proposition: To permit British merchant vessels to import into the United States British produce and manufactures, but not to export any article whatever; to permit French merchant vessels to import into the United States French produce and manufactures, but not to export any article whatever; to retain the 10th and 13th sections; and to explain the 12th section touching the penalties and forfeitures under the embargo act. To which the conferees on the part of the Senate disagreed."

Mr. Epes reported a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of Clerks and to authorize the laying out certain public roads." Twice read and committed.

Mr. Epes reported a bill imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares and

merchandise imported into any foreign port or place.

[This bill is composed of five sections. The 1st imposes an additional duty of per cent. ad. valorem, on all goods from foreign ports paying a duty ad. val. The 2d imposes an additional duty of per cent. upon the duties now imposed on goods paying specific duties.

The 3d imposes an addition of ten per cent to the several duties imposed by this act, on all goods hereafter imported in vessels not of the United States.

The 4th prescribes the mode of collection.

The 5th continues the law in force to the 1st day of April 1811 and no longer.] The bill was twice read and committed.

The House took up the message of the Senate stating their having appointed conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the census bill; and resolved to appoint a committee on their part.

The order of the day on the bill respecting the Bature being called for.—Mr. Bassett moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till Monday next.—Negated 61 to 45.

The motion, under consideration when the House yesterday adjourned, to strike out the whole of the bill, was warmly debated at considerable length, Messrs. Poin-dexter, Sheffield, Rofs and Boyd opposing it and Messrs. Bibb, Troup and Holland supporting it.

The motion was negated 57 to 51.

After further progress.—The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again; which was refused. The bill is now directly before the House.

The Secretary of State has received from Mr. Pinkney a private letter of the 4th January, detailing the particulars of a conference at the foreign office with Lord Wellesley. This letter explicitly states that the British minister did not attempt to vindicate Mr. Jackson; on the contrary, he admitted that he was in the wrong, that he must return, and that a successor must be sent out to the U. States.

Nat. Intel.

About the 9th of December, the Turks obtained an important victory over the Russians, after two days fighting. Constantinople was illuminated for three successive nights.

The Louisa Celis, from N. York for Spain, and the Phoenix from New York for Lisbon, have been sunk by two French frigates. The American officers and crews were treated in the most shameful manner, while British officers were treated with great generosity and respect. The French captains said they had orders to destroy every American vessel they met with, as the Emperor was determined to go to war with America if they did not declare against England.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

For Sale—the House and Lot at present occupied by the Rev. Adam Rankin, lying on Main Street. The Lot is 75 feet fronting on said street, and running back 160 feet to an alley. The House is 40 feet in length, of brick, two stories high, with a brick kitchen, smoke house, &c. A part in cash, or negotiable paper at a short date, will be required, and a considerable credit given for the remainder—or for the whole in hand, the above property will be sold much under its value.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

Lexington March 27.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, MADISON COUNTY, 3d MARCH TERM, 1810.

George Cleveland, complainant,

against

William Peak & Francis Hally, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, therefore on the motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him, and it is ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth, eight weeks, agreeable to an act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

A copy.—Teste

CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

MADISON COUNTY, 3d MARCH TERM, 1810.

John Harrison's Administrators, compl'ts,

against

William Peak and Francis Hally, def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant (William Peak) do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth eight weeks agreeable to an act in such case made and provided.

A copy.—Teste

CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. C.

MY WIFE Nancy has eloped my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore forewarn all people from harbouring or crediting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts contracted by her.

HUGH McNARY.

March 21, 1810.

Taken up by Kitty Biers, living in Jessamine county, five miles from Nicholasville, a Cheestnut Sorrel Stud Colt, two years old past, no brands perceivable, fourteen hands high, appraised to \$12 before me,

Peter Higbee.

December 12, 1809. I DO hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Mr. John Berry, as I am determined not to pay it. I am ready to settle with said Berry agreeable to contract.

E. ESTACE, Madison county, March 16th, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
RICHARD LEE & SON;
WHICH have been in high estimation and general use throughout the U. States, for upwards of ten years. And, it is no inconsiderable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article (the productions of ignorance and inexperience, urged by envy and penury) have been introduced on the public, for a day and then perished! Others now succeed them, which in like manner are fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets; while our remedies become more generally used, and acquire a daily accession of deferred celebrity.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain, and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,
So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.
For the cure of agues remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.
Celebrated for the cure of ring worms, tetter, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.
An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.
Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,
For the cure of every kind of head-ache, The Indian Vegetable Specific,
For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store keepers, and in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine Medicines; where they purchase they have but to observe that every article of Medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.
Late Richard Lee & Son

SOLD BY
SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.

LEXINGTON.
A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line post-paid to Michael Lee & Co, Baltimore.

ULYSSES
Stands at the farm of the subscriber, at Six Dollars the Season. His stock are very promising, and well known in the neighbourhood of Lexington, where several gillings of his get have been sold for two hundred dollars and upwards. The money to be paid on or before the 1st of October 1810.

Wm. Allen.

Fresh Medicine,
JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington

AMONG WHICH IS
The Iceland Moss,
Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthisis.

Also for Sale,
WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.
ESSENCE OF SPRUCE in Pots.

Andrew McCalla

ALL PERSONS are cautioned against trading for, or taking an assignment on a note in the following words, as I have fully discharged the same, and can make it appear.

PHILIP WEBBER.
March 26th, 1810,

Due Saml. Hadley, twenty-five dollars on demand it being for value recd. of him as witness my hand this 26th day of Feb'y, 1807—also fifteen dollars due sd. Hadley when collected out of a bond on William Ray which we are in partnership in sd. bond.

PHILIP WEBBER.
Telle, A. WEBBER.

(a copy.)
PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

POE FRY.

MERCY.

By SELLECK OSBORNE.

To crown creation's mighty plan,
The Almighty mandate thunder'd forth,
"Let procreant earth produce a MAN!"
And straight the creature sprang to birth.

Health, strength and beauty cloth'd his frame;
He mov'd with majesty and grace;
A bright, a pure angelic flame
Illum'd each feature of his face.

Upon his brow sat calm repose,
His eyes with love and mildness shone;
Till a grim band of imps arose,
And mark'd the victim for their own.

There HATE, in livid hues pourtray'd
The gnashing teeth, the blood-shot eye;
There CROD INGRATITUDE display'd
The foulest blot, the blackest eye.

And AVARICE, ambitious too
To plant her odious image there;
Cast o'er his cheeks a sallow hue,
And wrinkled marks of worldly care.

In wrath the Eternal view'd the stain
Which marr'd the offspring of his word,
Spurn'd the weak wretch with high disdain,
And bade stern JUSTICE lift the sword!

But MERCY, heaven's loveliest child,
Implored, knelt before the throne—
Alternate pray'd, and wept and smil'd,
With angel sweetness, all her own.

Then turn'd to MAN with kind embrace,
And wept to see his dire decay;
Her tears fell piteous on his face,
And wash'd the heinous blots away.

EPIGRAM.

LUCINDA's luck did spinster's grudge,
While lovers twin pursu'd her;
For while she charm'd an old grave Judge,
A young gay Sheriff woo'd her.

The Judge was rich, the sheriff poor,
Papa prefer'd his lordship;
And mammon scorn'd for cupid's lure,
Old Squares toes deem'd a hardship.

But Miss, whom rank nor wealth could move,
To be by dotard bedded;
(For if Jack Ketch had gain'd her love,
The hangman she'd have wedded)

Said—"Since to love and cherish too,
Was wedlock's institution;
Judgment may have its weight with you,
But I'm for execution!"

ODD FARRAGO.

A man advertises in a Cincinnati paper,
The lots of "A pair of Saddle Bags,
containing some clothing, some nails, some
snuff, a quire of paper, and a Dutch Almanac."
This is almost as droll a miscellany
as that mentioned in a popular play—
"Stock, insurance, hops, hazard, and
green peas." [Norfolk Ledger.]

A few nights ago the conversation at
the Dutchess of Gordon's happening to
turn upon the consequences of a successful
invasion by the French, several of the
company mentioned the occupations they
would adopt when all property should be
seized by the Gallic freebooters. After
various employments of a whimsical kind
had been flatted by the company, the Mar-
quis of Huntly observed that he would
turn 'garter maker for the ladies.' If that
should be the case, said the Dutchess, I
fancy you would be above your business.

JOHNSON & WARNER

Have just received, and for Sale at their Store,
corner of Mill and Main Streets, Lexington,
A large quantity of the best
PRINTING INK,
And an additional assortment of—
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Ferguson's Lectures | Biddle's Architecture
Adams' Astronomy | Gibson's Surveying
Webster's Philosophy | Simpson's Conic Sec-
The Musical Primer, or the First Part of the
Art of Singing—By Andrew Law,
A large quantity of Bonnet Boards,
Folio and quarto post PAPER of the best
quality,
Black Sand, &c. &c.,
March 20, 1810.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having pur-
chased the whole of Mr. Usher's
Stock, wishes to inform the pub-
lic that he carries on the above
business extensively in the house
lately occupied by Mr. Daniel
White, second door below the
Branch Bank. He has now on
hand an Assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols,
manufacture in the neatest manner, and out of
the best materials.
Umbrellas repaired as above, at the shortest
notice.

Richard Marsh, jun.

March 13, 1810.

STONE FOR SALE.

JAMES EADES resides in Col. Pat-
erson's stone house, a little above high
street, and wishes to inform the public that
he intends keeping a constant supply of stone for
sale of the first quality for building and paving,
quarried out of Patterson's quarry; those who
wish to purchase, may be supplied without dis-
appointment.
N. B. I wish to trade 150 perch of stone for
brick.

Lexington, March 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

Col. Robert Johnston some years since with-
out any authority from me, sold to Lewis Craig
my proportion which is one fourth of an entry of
10,000 acres now in Jessamine, made in the
name of Benjamin Johnson of Orange. He has
in the course of last week, made a second con-
tract with the said Lewis Craig, confirming the
first as my trustee, pending the settlement of
our accounts before the master commissioner of
the Fayette circuit court on a reference in a suit
in Chancery brought by me against the said
Johnston, to set aside the deed of trust, and af-
ter an interlocutory decree pronounced by the
court in my favor. I have objected to the
said sale when exhibited on the said settlement
and shall take the proper steps to avoid it. In
the mean time I hereby caution all persons from
purchasing under the said Lewis Craig.

JOHN CRAIG.

Lexington, March 19th, 1810.

A PLANTATION FOR SALE,
CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY SEV-
EN ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,
LYING in Jessamine county, within one mile
and a half of Nicholasville—nearly 100
acres cleared, under good fences—a good dwell-
ing house, kitchen, barn and other necessary
and convenient buildings—good orchards and
meadows. Any person wishing to purchase, it
is presumed will view the premises, and know
the terms. Apply to the subscriber on the
premises.

Thomas Shanklin.

February 28, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION CONTAIN-
ING 180 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,
WITH 3 springs thereon, about half clear-
ed, together with about 300 bearing Apple
trees, and a large number of Peach, Cherry,
and Pear trees thereon; also there is situated
on said plantation, a Stone House, on a beau-
tiful eminence, 38 by 25, completely finished in
the inside (and handsomely divided) with five
fire places, and a cellar under all the house, and
also a convenient kitchen of stone to the same,
in the position of an L, together with a large
and convenient double Barn newly built and
shingled roof, with other convenient out build-
ings. The above plantation lies on the Cincin-
nati road—the buildings one mile from George-
town (Scott County) on said road, and bound-
ed by the waters of Elkhorn and Dry Run, on
the two extremes of said place; also for sale,
300 acres of land lying on the Locust ridge,
and bounded on the waters of Eagle creek and
Cincinnati road (said land unimproved); also
1000 acres of land (of the second quality) lying
10 miles from Cincinnati, on the waters of
Bank Lick and Gunpowder creeks, (unimproved)
also a Negro Woman about 35 years
old, of a good quality to her age. I will take
property of certain descriptions for all except
the above plantation, and for terms, apply to
the subscriber about 2 1/2 miles from Lexing-
ton, on the road to Georgetown.

JAMES LEMON, Sen.

January 1st, 1810.

A GREAT BARGAIN ON A LONG CREDIT.

THE Plantation lately occupied by John Jout-
itt, in Woodford county, containing 530 acres,
about 475 acres first rate land, 200 acres cleared
and in good order for cultivation. The place
offers many inducements to the farmer, being
but a few miles from the Kentucky river.
There is an apple orchard of 320 trees that
have borne four or five years fruit of the best
quality, 100 bearing cherry trees, a very fine
peach orchard, all inclosed, (as is a considera-
ble part of the farm) with good post and rail
fence.—The payments made easy, and long
credit given upon the purchase money being
secured.

Any person wishing to purchase will receive
further information by application to
JAMES MORRISON,
OR
JOSEPH W. HAWKINS

Lexington, Jan. 12th, 1810.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry
Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for
a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly
known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where
he has opened a Hotel under the above title.—
The situation of this property, on the public
square, directly opposite the North East from
of the court house, and in the centre of business,
gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has
been incurred in repairs and improvements, and
in point of space, convenience and comfort the
apartments of the house are surpassed by none.
A new stable has been erected on the back part
of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is
the best in the state, which will be under the im-
mediate superintendence of Mr. William T.
Banton. He has provided himself with good
servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors,
and in short with every necessary calculated to
accommodate and render agreeable the time of
those who may favor him with their custom;
and he trusts that from the attention which he
means personally to give to every department of
his business, he will be found to merit that patron-
age which he thus presumes to solicit from the
public.

Cutbert Banks

Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE
Has just received an additional assortment
of
DRY GOODS.
Also, a fresh supply of
GROCERIES.

BRANDIES, Wines, Jamaica Spirits,
Gla's and Queens Ware, Rhode-Is-
land Cheese, Almonds and Raisins, Imper-
ial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin
Teas, White & Brown Havannah Sugars,
Currier's Oil and Knives, prime Calf Skins
and Boot Legs, Spanish and Bengal Indigo
of superior quality, 8 by 10 and 10 by
12 Window Gla's, an assortment of Drugs,
&c. &c. which will be sold on reasonable
terms.

A regular supply of Prime Cotton,
Wanted, a quantity of Wool, Country
Thread, &c. October 21.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having opened a shop on the
corner of Limestone and Water-streets; where
he does all kinds of WHITSMITH'S WORK,
hopes from his knowledge and attention to busi-
ness to merit a share of the public patronage.
All sorts of plain and ornamental Railings,
Grates, Iron Doors, for fire proof buildings,
Screws of different kinds, and Smith's work in
general, executed with neatness and dispatch, on
the most reasonable terms.

N. B. A journeyman and two apprentices
wanting to the above business.

Thomas Studman.

NEW GOODS BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TROTTER, SCOTT & Co.
OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, LEXING-
TON:
Have on hand and are regularly receiving large
supplies of
Winter and Spring Goods.

Of all descriptions—unusually low for
Cash in hand.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, for
the purpose of purchasing Goods for cash, will
enable them to give better bargains than ever
have been sold in the state heretofore.

Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS,

HAS received in addition to his former stock
of Merchandise, and is now opening a large as-
sortment of

DRY GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approaching season.—
Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gun-
powder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon,
Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass
Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on
the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually
low for cash. Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW

By WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
tf Lexington, December 26, 1809.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully in-
forms the public, that he has commenced the
FANCY CHAIR making business, in the
house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston,
on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross
street, where he will carry on the above busi-
ness with neatness and taste—he flatters him-
self that from the long experience that he has
had both in London and New York, that his work
will please those whomay call on him. He has
on hand and makes Black and Gold—White &
do.—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Cocque-
lico and do.—Bamboo &c. likewise Seetees to
match any of the above descriptions, all of which
will be made in the neatest fashions and highly
varnished which can be packed to send to any
part of the state, without injuring. He likewise
makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be
thankfully received and attended to with punctu-
ality and dispatch, and his prices made reason-
able.

May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all
kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding ex-
ecuted with neatness.

IRON STORE.

NEARLY OPPOSITE CROMWELL'S WARE-
HOUSE, PITTSBURG.

A LARGE supply of Juniata bar, rolled and
slit iron always on hand—Also cut and
hammered nails, manufactured of the same
iron, for sale by

GEORGE ANSHUTZ, jun.

February 8th, 1810.

Orders from western merchants will be
strictly attended to. 8*

KENTUCKY INSURANCE OFFICE, 27TH FEB-
RUARY, 1810.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of
the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held
at their office on Monday the 2d day of April
next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOHN L. MARTIN, Clk. K. I. C.

Harrison Circuit Court, Feb. Term, 1810.

THOMAS VANHOOK, Compl't.

against

ENGALOW ADAMS & others debtors. In Chancery.

This day came the complainant by his coun-
sel, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendant Engalow Adams is not an in-
habitant of this commonwealth, and he having
failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably
to law and the rules of this court; on motion
of the complainant, it is ordered that the said
defendant do appear here on the third day of
our next June term, and answer the complain-
ant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken
against him for confessed, and that a copy of this
order be inserted in some public newspaper in
this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy attest.

ANDREW MOORE, D. C. H. C. C.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-
stone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his
old stand, where every exertion shall be used
to accommodate those who please to call on
him. January 20, 1809.

The Noted Running Horse

YOUNG WHIP,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at my sta-
ble, eight miles from Lexington & three
from Georgetown, in Scott county, and will be
let to mares at twenty dollars the season, which
may be discharged with sixteen, provided the
money is paid by the expiration of the season,
which will commence the 20th instant and end
the 10th of July next; thirty dollars to insure
a mare in foal, the money to be considered on
demand, as soon as it is ascertained she is in
foal or disposed of; or at ten dollars the leap,
to be paid when the mare is covered.

Good pasturage, with never failing water,
under good fences, gratis; and at the request
of the owners, mares shall be grain fed and
plentifully salted at four shillings and six pence
per week. I will not be liable for accidents or
escapes.

YOUNG WHIP is a beautiful bay, five years
old the 8th day of August next, fifteen hands
and a half high, possessing great strength and
activity, and it is generally thought by all those
who have seen him, his equal for beauty and
symmetry has seldom, if ever, been seen in A-
merica.

PEDIGREE.

The dam of YOUNG WHIP, Speckleback, by
Celar, was out of Avered Mead's famous mare
Brandon, and got by the noted imported horse
Janus, whose character as a horse of great
speed was admitted by all who knew him.
YOUNG WHIP was got by the imported and
celebrated turf horse Whip, Whip by Saltram,
and Saltram by Eclipse, who covered at two
hundred guineas the season.

Let it now suffice to say, that YOUNG WHIP
has descended from a long line of noble ancestry,
which may be seen at his stand, by a perusal of
the English Racing Calendars, and the pedi-
grees of his ancestors, which was, and is yet,
supposed to be of the best running stock in
England, whose pedigrees have been thought
too lengthy to be here inserted.

YOUNG WHIP, running against the best
horses in Kentucky, has won seven races out
of eight: one sweepstakes, two matches, and
four Jockey Club purses, without losing a single
heat.

ABRAHAM BUFORD,
WILLIAM B. COOK.

March 12, 1810.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Jessamine Circuit, Oct. October Term
1809.

Thomas Wilson & George Ramsey, compl'ts.

Against

Charles Swan & Lewis Craig, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

This day came the complainants by their at-
torney, and the defendant Charles Swan having
failed to enter his appearance herein according
to law and the rules of this court, and it appear-
ing to the satisfaction of the court that he is
not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, there-
fore; on motion of the complainants by their
counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant
appear here on the third day of our next April
term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the
same will be taken as confessed against him,
and it is further ordered that a copy of this or-
der be inserted in some authorized newspaper in
this state, according to law.

(A Copy.)—Teste

SAML. H. WOODSON, Clk.

An old Song is always new when
well sung.

GOOD Stone I always have on hand,

Suppl'd you all can be,

However great be your demand

Come friends, come unto me.

THE subscriber offers his services to the pub-
lic as a Well-Digger, Stone-Quarrier and Blat-
tist. He will have 5 or 6 hundred perch of
stone ready for delivery the first of April next,
with a constant supply during the season.

Well-Diggers and Stone-Quarriers will meet
with employment throughout the year—None
need apply that are afraid of gun powder or el-
bow grease.

John R. Shaw,

Well Digger & Stone Quarrier.

Lexington, January 27, 1810. [tt]



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-
RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first
workmen in his line of business, from which
circumstance he can with full confidence assure
his friends and the public, that any work done
by him will be executed in a superior manner,
to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel &
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or
they will after this notice, (if not attended to)
be forced. tf

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS

MAKES Boots & Sho., in the house lately
occupied by Messrs. Fishel & Gallatin, near-
ly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a man-
ner as makes it the interest of the public to give
him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers
can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c.
N. B. A lad of respectable connections, want-
ed as an apprentice. 12m

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS

TOBACCO

AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS

WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.

Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county,
containing 666 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado
and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality
—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold
low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,
with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and
single, with pickers and templets, Grooving Plains
with and without arms, different sizes, com-
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double
ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains
of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the
first day of this month, a negro man named
DAVID, of a dark complexion, five feet eight
or nine inches high, a little marked with the small
pox, about twenty seven or eight years of age, he
took away with him a grey mare; whoever takes
up said negro, and will bring him to me, shall be
entitled to the above reward.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

Lexington, 15th Jan. 1810. tf

FOR SALE,

TWO Tracts of Land lying in Campbell
county, one a half mile, the other a mile from
the Ohio river; about thirty acres cleared on
each tract, with good log cabins, out houses,
springs of water which never fail; the whole
land of the first quality—title in fee simple will
be made. Whiskey, flour, country linen, horses
or negroes taken in payment.

For further information, apply to William
Perry, living in Columbia, one mile from the
land. tf

March 13, 1810.

NEGROES WANTED.

I wish to Hire thirty Negro Fel-
lows to work at the Little Sandy Salt Works,
for which a generous price will be given.

ALFRED W. GRAYSON.

December 23d, 1809. tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOUR GOOD NEGRO WAGGONS.

APPLY TO

A. W. Grayson.

February 25th, 1810.

The high bred Imported Stallion,



CRAWLER,

WILL stand the present season at my farm,
four miles from Lexington, on Russell's
road, and he let to mares at the reduced price
of Six Dollars the season, payable in any kind
of produce at the market price, if delivered by
the first day of January, 1811, either at the
stand or in Lexington—Three Dollars the sin-
gle leap, to be paid in hand, otherwise it will
be considered by the season—Ten Dollars to
insure a mare to be with foal—should the pro-
prietors of such mares as are insured, transfer
them, the amount will be demanded